

## A GOOD DOCUMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tural country is not only dependent, but poor, and the poverty of the South is due, not alone to the desolation of war, but to the lack of the arts and industries which have made the North rich. At the same time we should not in our zeal to foster manufactures commit the fatal blunder of neglecting or failing to protect our agricultural interests, which lie at the basis of all prosperity. Capital, it is said, is cowardly. At any rate it seeks a solid basis for investment. We ought on this account, to inspire in the outside world the confidence that legitimate investments made in South Carolina shall not be disturbed by unjust legislation and at the same time, we should protect and encourage industries already established. If we rigidly pursue this policy during the next decade we shall be able to double the material wealth of the State, and thereby to reduce the rate of taxation by increasing our taxable property.

### DISPENSARY.

The most difficult and perplexing problem with which the people in all civilized countries should contend is that of the liquor traffic. All the efforts of the Legislators to cope with the hydra-headed monster of alcoholism have been unsatisfactory and ineffectual. Prohibition has been tried repeatedly in different States, and while it has failed to check drunkenness, it has encouraged hypocrisy, evasion or open violation of the law. Its advocates are unquestionably inspired by the loftiest of motives, but human nature remains forever the same, and while Legislators may enact laws for the punishment of criminals, they can never force men to become virtuous or sober.

So vast a problem as that of the liquor traffic demands for its solution the co-operation and combined wisdom of all the people. Local option cannot, therefore, settle it except temporarily and to a very limited extent. The open saloon is a constant menace and a disgrace to civilization.

As is well known, I was at first not an advocate of the dispensary law, and I was sceptical as to its ever being a success in any form.

I cannot, therefore, be considered as unduly biased in its favor, and I have arrived at my present conclusion in regard to it through a very honest and thorough investigation of its working throughout the State, and after having the views of a good many intelligent and good men, is that the law is a great improvement over the old license system and that it deserves to be fully tried in its present form before there is any radical change. The proof is overwhelming that there is less drunkenness now than formerly, and that the consumption of liquor has been largely decreased. This is acknowledged by every fair-minded man, and that the masses of the people are averse to returning to the old system. The opinion is very evident to any one who has mingled with them. Having stated my opinion as to the policy the State should pursue I feel it my duty to enter at some length on the workings and merits of the law, and point out the severe tests to which it has been subjected. It is not saying anything to assert that it has never had a fair chance. Enacted during a period of intense political activity, when prejudice and party spirit were running high, it was opposed by many on political grounds purely, without consideration of its purpose or merit, and every possible obstruction thrown in its way. Federal Courts and Legislatures have crippled its enforcement seriously. After the Darlington trouble had been quieted the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law unconstitutional came to undo all the work that had been done. While it demonstrated the utter futility of the law, it at the same time initiated the sale of liquor without license in every neighborhood and many who then began the nefarious traffic have never ceased to follow it, and are still selling liquor as much as they dare.

Of what use is it to argue that the State should not sell liquor to its citizens of legal age? I was not a "blood money" as some term it, when they advocate licensing it and thus sharing in the profits made by the private dealer? One system is just as immoral as the other. If there is immorality in either, but the immorality of the sale by the State is more rapidly passing from the stage, whose courage and fortitude were tested in a hundred hard fought fields, whose "energy" made bricks without straw, and spread splendor amid the ruins of their war-torn homes, who for the purpose of maintaining a truth which cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the men into whose hands is committed the solemn responsibility of moulding the destiny of the State and of making her future unworthy of her proud, inspiring past. To see our own shortcomings and to see with firm will to correct our mistakes is the part of wisdom. Vain conceit in a State is no more to be admired than in an individual.

Our schools are not what they ought to be. In the opportunities they offer their youth for education the Northern and Western States have left us far behind, and this for reasons before us. The war left us confronted by the most serious educational problem ever thrust upon a free people—the problem, it has been well said of educating three times the number of children with one-third the money. The war not only robbed us of the most precious of our property, but it added, at a single stroke, to our school population hundreds of thousands of illiterate ex-slaves. In spite of desperate odds we have been moving forward, but the battle is not yet won. South Carolina has not yet regained her old position in the great Republic. She cannot never rise until her people, rising above all partisan hatred, unite in one heroic effort to make our system of public instruction inferior to none.

It is thus, and thus only, that we shall triumph in the end. We should develop our mines, build factories and improve the fertility of our soil, but our highest, our most sacred duty, now and forever, must be to improve the quality of our citizenship, to develop the minds and hearts of the rising generation, for upon their intelligence, virtue and patriotism the destiny of our State depends. In a monarchy in an aristocracy, a few great and good men may govern the State wisely and well, but in a government of the people, for the people and by the people, literacy is a shame and a disgrace, and a constant menace to the safety of the State. All good citizens should unite in the effort to improve our public schools, to lengthen the school term especially in the country, to encourage the foundation of public libraries, to inaugurate a system of university extension that shall carry science and culture to every mind grasping after better things, to increase the number and efficiency of the farm institutes now conducted by the authorities of Clemson College.

In this great work of educating the masses I pledge my unwavering sup-



GOVERNOR W. H. ELLERBE.

other public money. The dispensary has become a part of the fixed policy of the State, and as long as our present Constitution remains intact it is the duty of the Governor to see that the law governing it is enforced, and it is the duty of all law-abiding citizens to labor for the same end, or at least to submit to the provisions of the law. I believe the dispensary comes nearest to the solution of the liquor problem by any other scheme yet proposed by man. It may be necessary to modify the law, but constant changes are to be deplored. The dispensers should be honest men, selected without regard to party affiliations, and when convicted of crime, should be handled like other criminals. The chief dispenser, the board of control and all the higher officials should be men whose honesty cannot be reasonably questioned and who should hold their places on account of fitness and not for political reasons. An institution based on truth and its simplicity a question whether prohibition or the dispensary system will do most to diminish drunkenness and its accompanying ills. Upon moral grounds and only upon moral grounds the dispensary must stand or fall. The profit feature is of secondary consideration. That is the duty of the State to provide for the education of her children is now almost universally conceded. He belongs to the past, and not to the present, who hopes to check the growing demand for popular education. The enemies of the public school will find the entire drift of modern civilization against them. All the leading nations of the earth have founded and are still endeavoring to perfect systems of popular education. Witness Germany with 19 per cent, and France and England each with 16 per cent of their population in the schools. The State that fails to provide for the training of her children.

Witness Spain, once the leading Power of Europe, with only 10 per cent; Italy, once the home of art and science and culture, with 9 per cent; Turkey, at once the shame and disgrace of Europe, with 2 per cent; Mexico, with 4 per cent; and Brazil, with 3 per cent of her population at school.

The whole history of modern civilization teaches that in the struggle for supremacy the sceptre of dominion passes not to the State most richly blessed by nature, but to the State that best succeeds in training its citizens for all the duties of life, both public and private, in peace and in war. In approaching the condition of intellectual bondage in the South, it has been estimated by eminent authority this section paid annually to the North, for many years before the war, not less than five million dollars for books and education. When New England established her free public schools and began her system of popular instruction she armed herself with the power to wrest supremacy from the South, which was content with private and parochial schools, and to make good her claim to leadership far more effectively than she subsequently secured in the surrender of Lett A. Boynton.

This is said in no harsh criticism of the generation of men now rapidly passing from the stage, whose courage and fortitude were tested in a hundred hard fought fields, whose "energy" made bricks without straw, and spread splendor amid the ruins of their war-torn homes, who for the purpose of maintaining a truth which cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the men into whose hands is committed the solemn responsibility of moulding the destiny of the State and of making her future unworthy of her proud, inspiring past. To see our own shortcomings and to see with firm will to correct our mistakes is the part of wisdom. Vain conceit in a State is no more to be admired than in an individual.

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port and sympathy. To our higher institutions of learning the public schools must look for efficient well-trained teachers. Destroy or cripple our colleges and you destroy or cripple all hope of better public schools. As a stream cannot rise higher than the fountain head, so will teaching in the public schools remain low and unsatisfactory until those who are to engage in the work seek the better to educate themselves in the higher seminaries of learning. Nor is this all. The primary school, it is said, has a right to live because it is the people for the duties of citizenship. But for what duties? To read, to write, to cipher? Does this fit for the duties of citizenship? For the lowest perhaps, but what of the highest? Do not the highest duties require the amplest scholarship, the highest and noblest training that can be given?

Can the free school fit for the highest duties of statesmanship? Assuredly not. For the solution of great and oftentimes perplexing problems, involving peace and prosperity of all the people, the State stands in constant need of men of the highest scholarship, of the profoundest knowledge of law men whose mental grasp is large enough to sweep the whole horizon, men able to rise above local or even State interests, and to act for the common good of the people of all the States.

It is the chief pride and glory of our State to claim for her sons men whose names are forever inscribed in the history of this nation.

Such were Legare and Sims and Sumner and Hayne and Preston and McDuffie, and the great Calhoun. From her hills and valleys may there still go forth men who shall not only bless their State and nation, but humanity itself. Again does the common school train men for the professions of law or medicine? Does it equip for scientific pursuits? Does it train expert chemists and geologists and engineers and scientific agriculturists? It can never train men for the manifold pursuits and professions open to the ambitious youth of the State. For these we must furnish needed training in seminaries of learning, or look to other means for the education of our youth. It is a waste of money to spend money abroad for what the State could supply. Against such a waste State pride and patriotism alike rebel. Such a disaster would fall with crushing weight upon the sons and daughters of the poor, who would be unable to meet the expenses of an education at the State University. It is a waste of money to spend money abroad for what the State could supply. Against such a waste State pride and patriotism alike rebel. Such a disaster would fall with crushing weight upon the sons and daughters of the poor, who would be unable to meet the expenses of an education at the State University. It is a waste of money to spend money abroad for what the State could supply. Against such a waste State pride and patriotism alike rebel. Such a disaster would fall with crushing weight upon the sons and daughters of the poor, who would be unable to meet the expenses of an education at the State University.

What brief remarks I will have to make will be delivered in the Senate. I only want to say that it will be put into office, and the oath was duly administered to him by Chief Justice Melver. Lieutenant Governor McSwenney deviated from the custom and delivered a happy speech, in which he said: It is not my intention on this occasion to make you any address, but I want to take this opportunity to most sincerely thank you and the good people of the State, of which I am so proud, for the confidence expressed in me.

This happy little speech was kindly received.

This ended the inaugural ceremony, and the procession returned. Governor Ellerbe going out on the arm of former Governor Evans.

**Bloodthirsty Brutes.** CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Tampa, Fla., says: Emanuel Silvero, a Cuban, arrived here to-night from Key West, having escaped from Cuba on a fishing vessel. He comes from the field near Artemisa. He confirms the story of January 9th, when a Spanish band came upon a Cuban hospital near San Cristobal, containing 500 wounded insurgents, and put to death all of them, even the attending physicians. Col. San Martin's troops are raiding all that section, very seldom going into the hills near Rivera's camps. One of his bands was ambushed two weeks ago and out of forty five men in it only three escaped. They are bloodthirsty, and are credited with more murders of women and pacifics than any other band. They raided a small town twenty miles from Palacios, New Year's Day, and abducted all the women in the place, some fifty in number. Only ten of them have ever been heard from and they were captured by a Cuban band, January 10.

**Terrible Slaughter.** THOMSON, Ga., January 19.—Mr. Churchill of Warren county, formerly of Georgia, arrived in Thomson yesterday evening with a carload of stock from his stock farm in the west. He started for his home at Woods, Ga., with his stock last night and just as he got out of town the road he was traveling, running parallel with the Georgia railroad track, and started up it, about this time a down freight train appeared, cutting fourteen miles and horses, all but what he brought. They were lying on one side of the track for about one hundred yards. The stock were appraised at eleven hundred dollars today.

**Terrible Catastrophe.** LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from Bombay, sent out by a news agency, which says that three shocks of earthquake occurred on the island of Kilm in the Persian gulf on Jan. 15, destroying thousands of houses and killing 2,500 persons.

**A Convenient Invention.** An Orangeburg farmer comes to the front of a new invention in the shape of a tractor for clearing land, which without taking them off the axle. It is inserted in the hub between two of the spokes. When you want to grease your wheel all you have to do is to withdraw a plunger, which operates with a spring, and put as much oil as is needed on the axle. Upon being released the spring closes the hole until it is opened for oiling up again. It is a very ingenious and clever device, and is bound to be used generally. With these lubricators a vehicle can be oiled up anywhere along the road in less than one minute. The patent for this valuable invention is owned by the National Lubricator Company of Orangeburg, S. C. Mr. Jas. L. Sims, Editor and Proprietor of the Orangeburg Times and Democrat, is the manager of the company, which is a guarantee that it is all right. The company wants an agent in this county to sell the Lubricator. See advertisement in another column.

**Planos by the Mills.** See Ludden and Bates' new advertisement of one thousand Mathushek pianos. Suppose them all loaded on wagons in one grand procession, allow 15 feet for each wagon and team and the line would be nearly three miles long. That is just the whole idea. This great southern house does business, having a large factory in the noted Mathushek Piano factory, they are now supplying purchasers direct and saving all intermediate profits. This means a saving of from \$50 to \$100 on each piano, and the securing of one of the oldest and most reliable instruments at a remarkably low figure. Better write them at Savannah, Ga., or at 93 Fifth Ave., New York City.



LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR M. B. MCSWENNEY.

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**THE LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.** At the conclusion of Governor Ellerbe's address, Speaker Gary announced that Lieutenant-Governor McSwenney was present and ready to be sworn into office, and the oath was duly administered to him by Chief Justice Melver. Lieutenant Governor McSwenney deviated from the custom and delivered a happy speech, in which he said: It is not my intention on this occasion to make you any address, but I want to take this opportunity to most sincerely thank you and the good people of the State, of which I am so proud, for the confidence expressed in me.

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## FATTENING THE STOCK.

How It Increases the Income of Louisiana Farmers.

The following address was delivered by Prof. D. N. Barron, before the Louisiana State Agricultural Society at Lafayette, La., Jan. 23, 1896.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject of "The Fattening of Stock as an Adjunct to the Income of Louisiana Farmers" is one in which I take great interest. It has grown to be quite the custom for oil mills and wealthy individuals to purchase each fall a number of cattle and fatten them for the market. But this is only done by wealthy parties, and the idea seems somewhat to prevail that it is only profitable when done on a large scale. My observations are, that not only is this supposition erroneous, but, on the contrary, the oil mill or individual who fattens on a large scale is able to reap a much smaller profit than he who feeds a few head on his farm. The reason for this fact, I trust, will be apparent before I have finished this paper. Last August it was my privilege to read a paper before the North Louisiana Agricultural association, at its annual camping fair, on "The Possibilities of Louisiana as a Stock Raising State." Although formerly familiar with her resources, I was astonished at the overwhelming evidence of the capabilities of our beloved State to produce food for its stock. If we can only convince ourselves of the fact that there is a square foot of soil in this State that is not able to contribute largely to the feeding of the "oil mill," it will not be far distant when the immense stock-raising of the west will be things of the past and Louisiana, instead of Texas—New Orleans instead of Chicago—will be the greatest raiders and packers of meat in the world. But my mission here today is not to convince you that our land is adapted to the raising of stock, but to show how the fattening of cattle can be made to contribute to the farmer's income.

Looking around at our brethren in other sections we find that the custom of fattening a few head of cattle each fall is a new thing, either to our cousins of the west and New England, or the agriculturists of Europe. The English farmer strives to raise all the rough feed he can, in the fall he buys a lot of American cattle, buys his oil cake and, taking all home, settles down to put flesh on a carcass with American cake and English roughness. When his sale is made, after footing accounts, he frequently finds that the additional feed has only paid him the cost of his cattle and their feed, yet he is well satisfied, for he considers that he has made ample profit in the increased size and value of his manure heap.

I know no better way of illustrating the profits to be derived from fattening cattle than to call your attention to the results obtained in the State experiment station at Baton Rouge during the last two years. In order to test this very question the station has for the last two years fed small herds of cattle on a ration of cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls and centrifugal molasses. The animals selected for the test were chosen for their unfitness for fattening. They were scrubs, of whom day usefulness as work oxen had long since departed, and being good for nothing but to be sold as a source of revenue, were purchased for a few cents. It was with this class of animals, then there was no doubt of a profit to the man who would select his animals. Without going into details, here is the financial statement.

FOR 1894.  
To purchase six animals (6,642 pounds) at 11 cents per lb. \$73.06  
To purchase 11,821 lbs. of food, at 45 cents per cwt. \$53.05

Total cost of animals at time of sale.....\$134.28  
By sale of six animals (5,384 pounds) at 4 cts. \$215.55  
Profit.....\$81.27  
Or 24 per cent on the money invested in six weeks. These results were obtained with meal at \$20, and hulls at \$5 per ton, and molasses at 12-cents a gallon.

The next year's results were even more favorable.  
To purchase five animals (3,820 pounds) at 11 cents.....\$42.02  
Cost of feeding same for six weeks.....28.72  
Total cost of animals at sale.....\$70.74  
By sale of five animals (3,135 pounds) at 4 cts. \$125.33  
Profit.....\$54.59  
Or 50 per cent. The excess in this instance is due to several causes. First of these is that the meal used cost only \$14.00 a ton, and the animals sold for 15 cts a cwt higher. The second reason is that the animals were of a better class than those in the first lot, and laid on flesh more rapidly, making an average gain of 216 pounds each, against 157.

This is the point at which the mill and speculators are obliged to stop counting their profits, but a farmer who knows his business has a far more important reason for fattening his stock. In the year book for 1894, published by the United States department of agriculture, it is estimated that the manure of a well-fed ox of 1,000 pounds is worth \$29.27 per year. The animals in the above experiment would average about 800 pounds, hence their manure for the year would be worth the first year \$17, and the second year \$14. This would give a profit to the farmer of \$50.27 in the first and \$65 in the second experiment.

The figures given above are the results of actual trials. The food and manure were bought at market prices, and the cattle were sold for what they would bring. They never were choice animals, but to show what improvement they made, it is sufficient to state that in several instances they were repurchased at the advanced price by the parties who sold them to us. But the latter part of our estimate that we should direct our great attention, for it is the value of the manure that should constitute the reason d'être to the farmer; and by the proper utilization of which he can practice more true economy than any other way. With the same soil of almost inexhaustible fertility we continued to raise our crops for years without returning anything to the soil. We have been like the poor man, who, suddenly acquiring a fortune, scatters his money broadcast, forgetful that, though large, he is spending his capital. Like him we have suddenly awakened to a realization of this fact when our capital is almost gone. This is proven by the steady increase in the sales of commercial fertilizers. But attempting to replenish our capital in this way is like attempting to fill a barrel through the bottom while the spigot is open. We must first stop this waste. Where is it? Every ton of hay we sell from our farms contains thirty eight pounds of fertilizer that it will cost us \$4 to \$5 to replace.

Every ton of corn 33 pounds, worth \$5.80. Every ton of oats 43 pounds, worth \$5.50. A 500-pound bale of cotton in the lint 51 pounds, worth \$34, and 1,000 pounds of seed 53 pounds, worth \$5.50. How are we to stop this waste? The Almighty has given us a machinery, by the use of

which this can be done and yet a profit made on the machine itself. Live stock of the farm are so constituted that they are able to convert roughness into a fine manure. A substance which is not only as good a fertilizer after passing through an animal, containing all the elements of plant food originally contained, but is actually improved by this process, for its constituents are thereby rendered much more easily available to plants. The elements utilized by the animals are largely carbohydrates and fat and not phosphoric acid and potash, for which we pay in commercial fertilizers. The animal also uses nitrogen. But for every article so extracted from the food, a corresponding amount is released from the body. Hence whether we sell our farm products or, after feeding them to our animals, fail to take proper care of their manures, our farms are just that much poorer.

But some one asks, how shall we care for the manure? In order to better answer this question, let us first inquire what manure is, and how it is formed. The object of adding manure of any kind to a soil is either to supply a natural deficiency of that soil in the elements of plant food, to return what we have taken from it, or to increase its fertility. A manure must, therefore, contain these elements of plant food. While the substances necessary to supply plant food are numerous, fortunately for us, they nearly all exist in nature in such abundance that they are practically inexhaustible from any soil. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, however, form notable exceptions to this rule; hence the chief object in manuring is to supply these, and no substance is of any value as a manure unless it contains some or all of these elements. When animals take food into their stomachs they extract therefrom, more or less completely, nitrogen, carbohydrates and fat—the latter two of no use as plant food. The medium by which these substances are held in the plant and the undigested portions of the plant, then pass on and are voided from the body. The nitrogen is taken into the animal in the form of albuminoids. In a mature animal, at rest, the only use of food is to get material to supply heat—supplied by fat and carbohydrates—and in performing the vital functions. This last is supplied by albuminoids. But, as stated above, a corresponding amount already contained in the body is split up into its constituents of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, etc., and escapes from the body in the liquid excrements. It is thus seen that while the solid excrements are the refuse from the food, the liquid contains the worn-out portion of the body, and the two together, in the case of the mature animal, contain all the elements of the plant food contained in the original plant.

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The figures given above are the results of actual trials. The food and manure were bought at market prices, and the cattle were sold for what they would bring. They never were choice animals, but to show what improvement they made, it is sufficient to state that in several instances they were repurchased at the advanced price by the parties who sold them to us. But the latter part of our estimate that we should direct our great attention, for it is the value of the manure that should constitute the reason d'être to the farmer; and by the proper utilization of which he can practice more true economy than any other way. With the same soil of almost inexhaustible fertility we continued to raise our crops for years without returning anything to the soil. We have been like the poor man, who, suddenly acquiring a fortune, scatters his money broadcast, forgetful that, though large, he is spending his capital. Like him we have suddenly awakened to a realization of this fact when our capital is almost gone. This is proven by the steady increase in the sales of commercial fertilizers. But attempting to replenish our capital in this way is like attempting to fill a barrel through the bottom while the spigot is open. We must first stop this waste. Where is it? Every ton of hay we sell from our farms contains thirty eight pounds of fertilizer that it will cost us \$4 to \$5 to replace.

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Every ton of corn 33 pounds, worth \$5.80. Every ton of oats 43 pounds, worth \$5.50. A 500-pound bale of cotton in the lint 51 pounds, worth \$34, and 1,000 pounds of seed 53 pounds, worth \$5.50. How are we to stop this waste? The Almighty has given us a machinery, by the use of

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## Advice to Mothers.

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